

Democratic Meeting.

On Monday the 15th of October, a respectable portion of the Democracy of Howard met in Fayette, and on motion Judge Owen Rawlins was called to the chair, and R. C. Hancock appointed Secretary. After the chairman in a brief and forcible manner explained the object of the meeting, Gen. J. B. Clark was invited to address the meeting, which he did in gallant style. After the conclusion of Gen. Clark's remarks, the chairman appointed the following committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Committee:—J. W. A. Patterson, Laton Eldings, J. C. Ross, J. J. Lowry, J. R. Saltonstall, Jno. Shaffroth, A. R. Jackson, J. Miller, J. B. Clark, Jr., K. L. Barton, Geo. Cason, Wm. Jackson, Richard Dickson, M. B. Collins.

During the absence of the Committee, Hon. S. E. Graves, addressed the meeting in a forcible and telling style;—dealing some heavy blows upon the Know-Nothings. The Committee reported the following preamble and Resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Whereas, the pro-slavery men of the two great political parties, both Democrats and Whigs, in Howard convened, for the purpose of advising, consulting and uniting together against the common enemies of our republican institutions, the "Abolition-Aid-Society," and the Abolitionists of the U. States, And whereas, the frequent threats by Northern Abolitionists, that they intend to abolish slavery in the States, and more particularly at this time, their families and deluded followers in Kansas Territory, who have already held a convention, and resolved to disobey the laws of said Territory, recently enacted by the Legislature of that Territory, and have also made an anti-slavery constitution, to be presented to the next Congress, praying to be admitted into the Union of the States, and all this too without the consent of the ruling power of Kansas,—And whereas, every thing that is grand and great in policy and the best interest of the U. States, has originated with, and been sustained by the States right party, and that the crisis is approaching, nay, now is, that the friends of the U. States constitution must rally around it, and sustain the equal rights of the States, or the union of the confederated States will be dissolved.

Therefore, Resolved, By the people of Howard county, in cony meeting convened, that we desire to unite as one man, against the fanatical abolitionists in the U. States, to sustain and will sustain with our lives our property, and our sacred honor the constitution of the U. States, the palladium of our liberty, and the equal rights of the States, whatever may be the consequence. In this Resolve, we sincerely ask every patriot of America to join us.

2. That this meeting deem it almost superfluous to reiterate the platform of principles of the States rights party, as this has been done by most of the political meetings of the Democracy, of any note since the year 1789, as our principles are always the same, and contained in the Constitution of the United States, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799; the Baltimore Resolutions of 1848 and 1852, the Jefferson City Resolutions of 1852, and the Aitherton resolutions passed by Congress in 1853. In short, the rules that guide us as the powers in the Constitution only as expressly delegated, the reserved rights of the States and the sovereignty of the people.

3d. However, as Mr. Jefferson has well said, when the liberties of the people are in danger, it is well to resort to first principles, in order to settle the difficulties amicably and satisfactorily.

4th. That the Democracy of Howard do hereby pledge themselves to stand shoulder to shoulder, with the friends of equal rights everywhere, to sustain the principles above indicated, and do proscriber Free-soilers and Abolitionists as the enemies of the Union, the Constitution and of the liberties of the people of the United States.

5th. That we are opposed to the "K. Nothings," as being dictatorial, and not authorized by the majority of the American people, their positions assumed unconstitutional, aiming a fatal blow at civil and religious liberty, their plans conceived in the dark hours of night, proscriptive of all but their order, anti-republican and dangerous to free institutions.

6th. That we appoint five delegates to attend the railroad convention at Jefferson City, on the first day of November next, and hereby instruct them to oppose the release of the lien now held by the State on the railroads, now in progress of construction. The following delegates were appointed: Owen Rawlins, S. E. Graves, Jo Davis, J. R. Saltonstall and J. Ficks.

OWEN RAWLINS, Chm.

R. C. HANCOCK, Secretary.

A FACT FOR REFLECTION.—The Pittsburg Post, remarking upon the democratic territorial policy for a long series of years, says enough of territory has been annexed to make twenty one or more States of large size, and that, too, without dividing Texas at all, and dividing that into three States, we have at least twenty-three States out of territory acquired, not more than six of them slave States, and the remaining seven at least, free States. Such is the sum of democratic annexations. And observe, too, not one foot of free territory has been annexed and then converted into slave territory. Here is a state of facts that all politicians inclined to run after the false lights of Greeley, Seward & Co., would do well to keep in view.

The North China Herald, of the latest date, states that the export of tea from Shanghai to the end of June, is twenty-six millions of pounds more than was exported to Great Britain and the United States for a similar period the year before. On the other hand, the reports from Canton are that the exportation of tea during the same time is minus some forty millions of pounds.

Slaves in Transitu.

There is a most important question involved in the Wheeler slave case at Philadelphia: whether a State can declare free, negro slaves brought into her borders for the purpose of passing through. Judge Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, in the Passmore Williamson case, holds this language:

I need not say, that, before the compact of union was formed between the States, each of them was an absolutely sovereign and independent community; and that, except so far as their relations to each other and to foreign nations have been qualified by the federal constitution, each of them remains so. As such, it is bound by that great moral code, which, because of its universal obligation, is called the Law of Nations.—What it could not do if freed from federate restrictions, it cannot do now; every restraint upon its policy, which duty to other States would in that case involve, binds it still, just as if the Union had been dissolved or had never been formed.

All the states unite in regarding the right of transit for person and property through the territory of a friendly State as among those which cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be denied. (Vattel, B. 2. ch. 10, sects. 132, 3, 4; Puffendorf, B. 3, ch. 9, sects. 5, 67; Rutherf. Inst. B. 2. ch. 9; 1 Kent Com. 33, 35.) It is true that the right is not an unqualified one. The State may impose reasonable conditions upon its exercise, and exact guarantees against its abuse. But, as to these limitations, it is the right of every citizen of a friendly State.

The right is the same, and admits just the same qualifications, as to person and to property. The same argument that denies the right of peacefully transmitting one's property through the territories of a state, refuses the right of passage to its owner; and the question what is to be deemed property in such a case, refers itself necessarily to the law of the State from which the citizen brings it; a different test would sanction the confiscation of property at the will of the sovereign through whose territory it seeks to pass. If one State may decree that there shall be no property, no right of ownership in human beings, another, in a spirit of practical philanthropy, only a little more energetic, may deny the protection of law to the products of slave labor; and a third may denounce a similar outlawry against all intoxicating liquors. And if the laws of a State can control the rights of property of strangers passing through its territory, then the sugar of New Orleans, the cotton of Carolina, the wines of Ohio, and the rum of New England may have their markets bounded by the States in which they are produced; and without any change of reasoning New Jersey may refuse to citizens of Pennsylvania the right passing along her railroads to New York. The doctrine is one that was exploded in Europe more than four hundred and fifty years ago, and finds now, or found very lately, its parting illustration in the politics of Japan.

It was because, and only because this right was acknowledged by all civilized nations, and had never been doubted among the American colonies—because each colony had at all times tendered its hospitalities freely to the rest, cherishing that liberal commerce which makes a brotherhood of interest even among alien States; it was because of this that no man in the convention or country thought of making the right of transit a subject of constitutional guaranty. Everything in and about the constitution implores it. It is found in the object "to establish a more perfect union," in the denial to the States of the power to lay duties on imports, and in the reservation to Congress of the exclusive right to regulate commerce among the States.

This last power of the general government, according to the repeated and well considered decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Gibbons vs. Ogden, (9 Reps.) to the passenger cases, (7 Howard,) applies to intercourse as well as navigation—to the transportation of men as well as goods—of men who pass from State to State involuntarily, as men who pass voluntarily; and it excludes the right of any State to pass laws regulating, controlling, or, a fortiori, prohibiting such intercourse or transportation. I do not quote the words of the eminent Judges who have affirmed this exposition of the constitution; but it is impossible to read their elaborate opinions, as they are found in the Reports, without recognizing this as the fixed law of the United States.

It needs no reference to disputable annals to show that when the constitution was formed in 1787, slaves were recognized as property throughout the United States.—The constitution made them a distinct element in the distribution of the representative power, and in the assessment of direct taxes. They were known, and returned by the census three years afterwards in sixteen out of the seventeen States then embraced in the Union; and as late as the year 1830, they were found in every State of the original thirteen. How it is possible, then, while we assert the binding force of the constitution by claiming rights under it, to regard slave property as less affectively secured by the provisions of that instrument than any other property which is recognized as such by the law of the owner's domicile? How can it be, that a State may single out this one sort of property from among all the rest, and deny to it the right of passing over its soil—passing with its owner, parcel of his travelling equipment, as much so as the horse he rides on, his great coat, or his carpet bag?

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Atlantic!

New York, Oct. 18.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to October 6th. Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the Allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose.

Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of the Allies from Eupatoria and Baidir.

On the 20th of September, some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria, by French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 105 prisoners; French loss 6 killed 27 wounded. Gortschakoff reports that the third ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

A portion of the Allied fleet sailed on a secret expedition, supposed for Nicolayev or Odessa. The Czar was at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's Russian proclivities.

The food question is still serious in both France and Germany. The Bank of England had still further advanced its rates of discount 54 per cent.

The Atlantic brings 217 passengers. She passed the steamer from Boston in the river, on the evening of the 6th. The American 45 miles from Cape Race on the evening of the 13th.

The Allies have mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol preparatory to bombarding the Russian position on the North side.

A new Danish Constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince Ferdinand, Uncle to the King, having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand.

The Russians had captured a Turkish convey at Kars with provisions for the garrison, with 1000 horses and 300 men.

The restrictions on the importation of salt in Russia had been abolished.

The revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of 8,500,000 pounds sterling, owing chiefly to the additional income-tax.

Kars still held out, but its provisions are nearly exhausted; it was anticipated, however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire.

The Ericsson arrived at Southampton Sept. 29th.

The correspondent of the London News says the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the North side.

Gortschakoff has published a hopeful address to his soldiers. He admits the loss of from 500 to 1,000 men per day, for the thirty days previous to the close of the siege; but says in conclusion, Sebastopol only enchaines us to its walls—we are now free—a new war commences.

A letter from Revel estimates the Russian marine losses in that part of the Baltic, last year, at 40,000 tons.

The Paris Monitor contains the following official document:

"Sir—The produce of the last harvest and the large addition which the United States and other more favored countries can easily supply to it, assure to our people the requisite amount of sustenance for the consumption of the year. Commerce, thanks to the security, encouragement and facilities given to it by your government, will know how to supply food for the markets, and there will be no want of grain anywhere. But its price, temporarily increased, causes sufferings which touch your heart.—To alleviate them you desire to multiply labor and relief throughout the land. By your orders I submit for the signature of your Majesty a decree opening a special credit of ten millions for this object."

The assistance of the departments, of the communes, of private individuals, will double and triple, if necessary, this fund of provident benevolence, and the working classes will once more bless the incessant and paternal foresight of the Emperor for their sufferings and their wants. I am, with the most profound respect, Sir, your very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject, BIELLAULT, Minister Secretary of State for the Interior.

The Monitor adds the decree of the Emperor, sanctioning the credit.

New Bank.—P. T. Burdum, the great showman and capitalist, H. D. Beach, and G. H. Bonediet have opened a new banking house in San Francisco.

The "Makaton" is the name of a new head dress lately invented for ladies.—It presents the appearance of an old market basket, ornamented with parti-colored ribbon.

Andrew J. Donelson and Thos. A. R. Nelson have been chosen delegates to the State Council of Tennessee to the Philadelphia K. N. nominating Convention, to meet February 22d.

The people of Connecticut have ratified an amendment to their State constitution which requires that "every person shall be able to read any article of its constitution, or any section of its statutes," before he can exercise the elective franchise in that State. It is estimated that this amendment, which goes into immediate effect, will disfranchise one in nearly every two hundred inhabitants in Connecticut.

BOAT LIST.

GLASGOW, 1855.

CAME UP.	
New Lucy, Colley,	October 17
Australia,	do 18
Genoa, Throckmorton,	do 18
David Tatum, Thompson,	do 18
Clara, McKee,	do 18
Admiral, Baker,	do 18
Sonora, Johnson,	do 19
Arabia, Shaw,	do 19
E. A. Ogden, Baldwin,	do 20
Edinburgh, Bowman,	do 21
Tropic, Nanson,	do 23
Keystone, Goddin,	do 23
Wenona, Potat,	do 23
Ben Hill, Wineland,	do 24
WENT DOWN.	
Martha Jewett, Burton,	October 20
Amazon, Yore,	do 21
St. Mary,	do 23
Tropic, Nanson,	do 23
Wenona, Potat,	do 23
Australia, Able,	do 23
David Tatum, Thompson,	do 24

Glasgow Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THOMSON, LEWIS & CO., Grocers and Produce Dealers, Water street.

GLASGOW, OCT. 25, 1855.	
WHEAT—Bushel,	\$1 to \$1 20
CORN, do,	20 to 25c
OATS, do,	20 to 25c
BARLEY—Barrel,	\$6 50 to \$8 50
Wenona, Potat,	40c
CORN MEAL—per bushel,	50c
APPLES—Green, per bush,	75c
Do, Dried, per bush,	50c
PEACHES—Dried, per bush,	\$1 45
HICKS—Dry,	4c
Green,	4c
SUGAR—New Orleans,	9 to 10c
Loaf and crushed,	12 to 14c
COFFEE—Java,	15c
Java,	15c
SALT—Sark,	\$3 10
Do,	45c
IRON—common,	5c
Sligo,	6c
NAILS—Kee,	6 1/2 c
CANDLES, LONG,	18 to 20c
Do, Tallow,	9 to 10c
BACON—Hams,	7 to 8c
Shoulders and sides,	10c
LARD,	20 to 25c
SEEDS—Common,	50c
Milk,	50c
Flax,	\$1 00
Do,	45c
MOLASSES—Plantation,	45c
Beckler's Sugar House,	60c

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE.

Glasgow, Mo.

Selling Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore,	1 pm
Philadelphia,	1 pm
Boston,	1 pm
New York,	1 pm

Buying Rates of Currency.

Kentucky,	1 dis
Tennessee,	2 dis
South Carolina,	3 dis
Indiana,	1 dis
North Carolina,	3 dis
Virginia,	1 dis
Louisiana,	1 dis
Wisconsin,	2 dis

Deposits received, Time and sight.

Charges wanted. Land warrants bought and sold. Drafts and notes collected. Exchange, in sums to suit, always for sale.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits remaining 30 days or more.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, October 25, 1855.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE will purchase all the warrants offered under the new law, at full prices, and furnish the form of assignment.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, June 14.

Louisville Hydraulic Cement.

50 BBLs just received and for sale by THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

150 BBLs Alton White Lime, for sale by THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

THURSDAY PACKET, FOR CAMBRIDGE.

THE steamer, KEystone, T. J. Goddin, Master, will sail on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1854, for Cambridge. Travellers and shippers may be assured that she will remain in the trade on that day.

The Keystone will leave Cambridge every Sunday morning, and Bonville Monday morning, and reach St. Louis Tuesday evening.

We trust by strict attention to business and generally low prices, we will continue to receive a liberal patronage from a discriminating public.

(Aug 2.) THOS. J. GODDIN, JAS. R. ARDER, Proprietors.

18 Regular 55.

WEDNESDAY PACKET, FOR MISSOURI RIVER.

THE new and elegantly fitted Passenger Packet, MONONGAHELA, M. R. McDONALD, Master, will leave St. Louis, for Bonville, Glasgow, Louisville, Kansas, Weston and St. Joseph, on every alternate Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and will leave St. Joseph for St. Louis and intermediate points, on every alternate Tuesday, at 10 A. M.

Having been built expressly for this trade, she will continue to leave on her regular days as follows:

LEAVES ST. LOUIS WEDNESDAYS.

July 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, October 2nd and 16th, November 14th and 28th, December 17th and 31st.

LEAVES ST. JOSEPH TUESDAYS.

July 17th and 31st, August 14th and 28th, September 11th and 25th, October 4th and 18th, November 1st and 15th, December 2nd and 16th.

Departing from St. Joseph, on alternate Tuesdays at 10 A. M. Weston, Wednesday, at 7 P. M.; Fort Leavenworth, at 8 P. M.; Kansas, at 9 P. M.; Wayne City 11; Liberty 12; Richmond, 1 P. M.; Camden, 3; Wellington, 4; Kansas City, 5; St. Joseph, 6; St. Louis, 7; Bonville, 8; Glasgow, 9; Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 11; St. Joseph, 12; Kansas City, 1; Wayne City, 2; Liberty, 3; Richmond, 4; Camden, 5; Wellington, 6; Kansas City, 7; St. Joseph, 8; St. Louis, 9; Bonville, 10; Glasgow, 11; Louisville, 12; St. Louis, 1; St. Joseph, 2; Kansas City, 3; Wayne City, 4; Liberty, 5; Richmond, 6; Camden, 7; Wellington, 8; Kansas City, 9; St. Joseph, 10; St. Louis, 11; Bonville, 12; Glasgow, 1; Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 3; St. Joseph, 4; Kansas City, 5; Wayne City, 6; Liberty, 7; Richmond, 8; Camden, 9; Wellington, 10; Kansas City, 11; St. Joseph, 12; St. Louis, 1; Bonville, 2; Glasgow, 3; Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 5; St. Joseph, 6; Kansas City, 7; Wayne City, 8; Liberty, 9; Richmond, 10; Camden, 11; Wellington, 12; Kansas City, 1; St. Joseph, 2; St. Louis, 3; Bonville, 4; Glasgow, 5; Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 7; St. Joseph, 8; Kansas City, 9; Wayne City, 10; Liberty, 11; Richmond, 12; 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